Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 32 — SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

PRESIDENT WILSON MAY ALSO FAVOR

HAS INTERVIEW WITH MRS. CATT

Opposition on His Part to Federal Amendment thought to Have Been Undermined

Rumors that President Wilson would declare for a Federal suffrage amendment were rife at Washington last Saturday and increased Tuesday after a conference between the President and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Frank M. Roessing of the National American Women Suffrage Association.

The women left the White House believing that Mr. Wilson's resistance to the Federal amendment plan had been undermined and that by continuing to present arguments for this method, which the President cordially invited them to do, he could be won over without a very long campaign.

Just before seeing Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Roessing, the President was informed that Mr. Hughes had come out for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, so that he talked with them in the full knowledge that his opponent had already granted all that they wanted Mr. Wilson to do.

Mrs. Catt is said to believe that she made more progress during the talk with the President for the length of time than during any similar period in her life.

"The argument in favor of the Federal amendment which seemed to have the most weight with the President," said Mrs. Catt according to the New York Tribune, "was the almost impossible task of obtaining a fair election when suffrage referendums are submitted in many of the States. I pointed out to him, for instance, the tremendous efforts made in sections of cities and States most under the influence of corrupt politicians to roll up majorities against suffrage. This is clearly shown by the tremendous votes in such sections when a suffrage amendment is up.

"Normally, constitutional amendments receive a much smaller vote than the leading candidates, but in Iowa, this year, there were 35,000 more votes cast for and against suffrage than were cast for the various candidates for Governor. Taken in connection with the fact that the suffrage amendment was beaten by only 10,000, this is significant.

"I pointed out to the President, after citing this instance, that in that same election it was necessary for a voter to ask for a special ballot for suffrage, if he desired to vote for or against it, and that in many precincts the supply of suffrage amendment ballots ran out early in the day, thus giving the organized forces against us a tremendous advantage. Thousands of persons who would have liked

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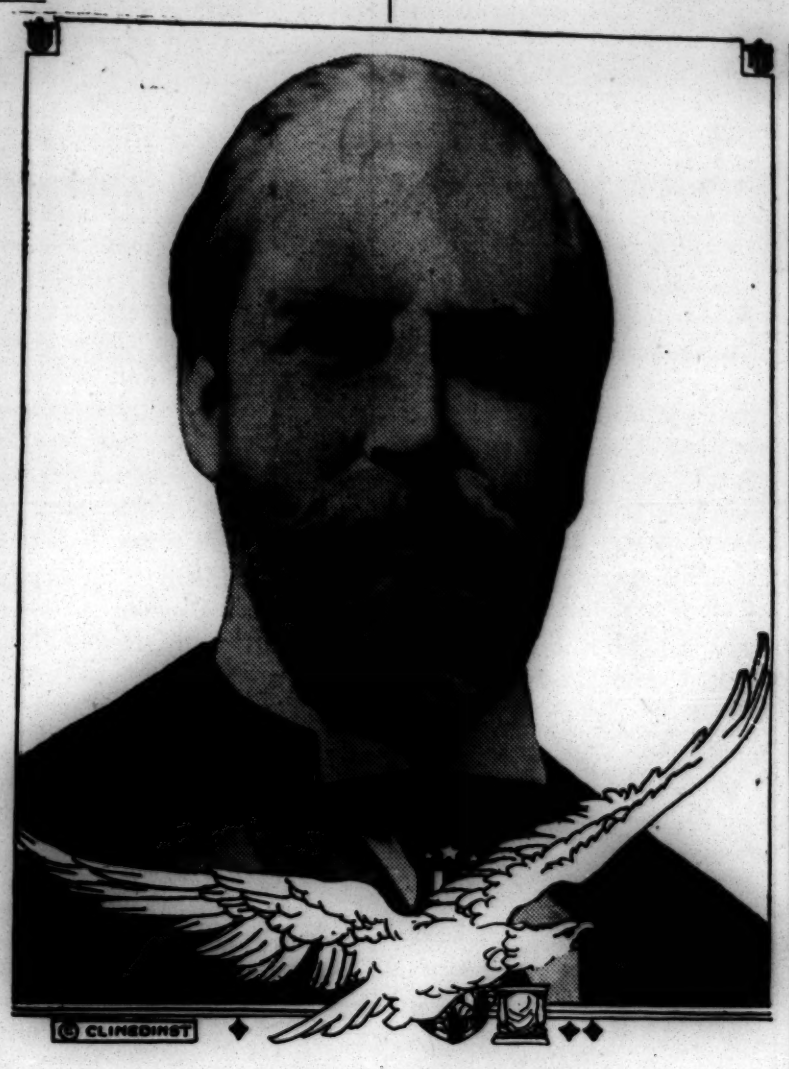

MR. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

HUGHES POSITION CLARIFIES ISSUE

Mrs. Catt Sees a Strong Precedent, Which Means No Anti Candidates in Future

In a statement issued when word came Aug. 1 that Mr. Hughes had come out for the Federal suffrage amendment, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said:

"We are highly gratified by Mr. Hughes's endorsement of the Federal amendment. We are not surprised, because in an interview several weeks ago he stated to us that he would take this action soon after his speech of acceptance of the Republican nomination. In the speech itself, he told us, he would not say more than the party had said in its platform, but later, as an individual, he promised to endorse the Federal amendment.

"This is the first time that a candidate for the Presidency on the ticket of one of the two leading parties has endorsed either the principle of woman suffrage or the Federal amendment. Some candidates in the past may have believed in woman suffrage, but they have not publicly declared themselves in favor of it. Mr. Hughes has endorsed both.

"An astute politician predicted last year that the time had passed when a man could stand for the Presidency who was not an announced advocate of woman suffrage. We believe that the prophecy made by this politician has come true, and that there will never be another candidate not an advocate of suffrage."

SUFFRAGE ON THE CALENDAR STILL

Mrs. Roessing Says Democratic Senate Caucus Did Not Shelve Federal Amendment

The caucus of Democratic Senators has not relegated the question of the nation-wide suffrage amendment to the next session, according to Mrs. Frank M. Roessing.

Press accounts of the caucus of July 15 quoted Majority Leader Kern to the effect that woman suffrage had been put over till December.

Mrs. Roessing writes the Woman's Journal that the caucus did not take up the suffrage amendment and so could not have voted to lay it over. That the caucus did not consider all the legislation for this session, is indicated by the fact that it has held two meetings since.

STATES' RIGHTS A MERE FETISH

Says Samuel Untermeyer Before Commercial Law League—No Reference to Franchise

Speaking before the Commercial Law League at Atlantic City, July 27, Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, a prominent New York Democrat, explained the most serious ills of our national life as due to the fetish of the sovereignty of the States, and the worship of the empty shell of States' rights.

Mr. Untermeyer was not referring specifically, at this time, to woman suffrage by federal enactment, but his support of nation-wide equal suffrage is well known.

HUGHES DECLARES FOR FEDERAL EQUAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Republican Candidate Favors Most Prompt Action Possible

Declares Attitude in Three Statements in Twenty-four Hours, Each Stronger than the Previous One—Says Enfranchisement is Inevitable and Wants Question Settled Immediately

Charles Evan Hughes came out this week for the nation-wide suffrage amendment. For the first time in history a candidate for President of one of the major parties is on record for immediate federal action enfranchising the women of the country.

Mr. Hughes stated his position three times in twenty-four hours, and each time more strongly than before.

On the evening of July 31, when he formally accepted the Republican nomination, Mr. Hughes gave a general endorsement of the equal suffrage plank in his party platform and added that the contest should be ended promptly. The next day shortly before noon, in reply to a telegram from Senator Sutherland of Utah, he declared unqualifiedly for a federal amendment as follows:

Hotel Astor, New York City.
Aug. 1, 1916.

My dear Senator: Your telegram has been received. In my answer to the notification I did not refer to the proposed Federal amendment relating to woman suffrage, as this was not mentioned in the platform. I have no objection, however, to stating my personal views. As I said in my speech, I think it to be most desirable that the question of woman suffrage should be settled promptly. The question is of such a nature that it should be settled for the entire country. My view is that the proposed amendment should be submitted and ratified and the subject removed from political discussion.

Very sincerely yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Hon. George Sutherland,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Amplifies His Position

That afternoon at a tea, which the New York Tribune says will go down into the history of the country as the second great tea party, Mr. Hughes explained at length where he stood on votes for women. The tea was given at the Hotel Astor, New York City, by the Women's Roosevelt League for Hughes. About 500 women, representing various suffrage organizations and the Daughters of the American Revolution, business women and club women were present.

Mr. Hughes was warmly applauded as he entered the room with his wife. Miss Alice Carpenter, chairman of the league, who presided, made these introductory remarks:

"We are very glad indeed to welcome you here this afternoon on an occasion which is unique and significant not only in the history of womankind, but also in the history of our country. For the first time the women have enough to contribute to a political campaign to make their service of great significance; for the first time the women realize their responsibility in a political campaign, so that they are eager to contribute their share, and for the first time a Presidential candidate recognizes the services which women can contribute, and which they are glad to contribute, and so, in the beginning of this campaign, he addresses a group of women.

"To have political power is a great responsibility; it is a great opportunity, and opportunity and responsibility should make us very serious. And it means a great deal at a time as serious as this, when women are thinking on lines so big and so stirring, that we should be able to have for our leader a man who stands for what Mr. Hughes stands for."

When the applause subsided Mr. Hughes said:

"It is an especial pleasure to meet you this afternoon, and to recognize the very deep interest that you feel in this campaign. I am particularly glad to have the support of this organization. It bears the name of a great American. It bears the name of one who has very recently brought the whole country to a sense of its obligation, and aroused a very deep feeling with regard to some of our most important concerns. I welcome the support of the Roosevelt League.

"This is a campaign in which I am sure women cannot fail to take a very profound interest. They, if there can be any comparison in such a matter, feel more keenly, perhaps, than anyone else with respect to the national honor and the importance of its maintenance to our proper preparation and our security; and further, to that organization in our life in all its activities which

will give us an America going forward to meet the responsibilities which are sure to be upon us after this war is over.

"There is an incurable defect of character in the administration with respect to the weakness and vacillation which have characterized it, and we can not expect improvement from that source. We can judge by what has been done and by what has not been done, and we are here together under circumstances very unexpected to me, to see if we cannot have a genuine revival of American sentiment so that we may face the world erect and prepared.

Declares Suffrage Inevitable

"I explained last night my position with regard to a very important subject in which many of you, if not all of you, are deeply interested. I refer to woman suffrage, and as I then said, I have come to the conviction that the granting of a vote to women is inevitable. I base that conclusion upon a consideration of our economic conditions.

"There may be those who disagree with that view, but I confess I do not understand how any candid mind can examine the tendencies of our life and reach a conclusion that permanently votes will be denied to women. I think it is impossible.

"That being my conviction I deprecate most deeply sex organizations, based upon sex and not upon the general obligations of citizenship borne by all. I view with a great deal of misgiving a continuation of the agitation which I am sure will grow more and more intense as this movement meets determined opposition.

"I speak with reference to the America of the future, and the great importance that in our preparedness we should deal with real powerful issues and not have our political life sidetracked by a great and determined movement made by determined opposition, with regard to the composition of our electorate. That is a matter that is fundamental. We must start with our electorate and then discuss the matters with respect to which they are to act according to their convictions. And so I want to see women, if they are to have the vote, as I believe they ought to, come in as citizens with men.

"I desire to see them not organized on a sex basis, developing sex antagonism, but with the responsibilities of citizens, and coming in as men do, and in connection with the great questions of the day, to exert their powerful influence according to their convinctions on those questions. And so I stated that I favored woman suffrage.

Favors Federal Amendment

"Now, I did not state last night my attitude with regard to the federal amendment. That matter was not stated specifically in the Republican platform. I did not deal with it in making my formal response to the notification of my nomination. Today, in answer to a telegram from Senator Sutherland of Utah I stated that, consistently with the principle and view I announced last night, I was in favor of the federal amendment.

"I take that position because, reiterating what I have already said, I believe this question should be promptly settled. I see nothing but danger to our security, to our unity, to our proper attitude toward political questions in continued agitation of this subject, and I would take the shortest cut to its solution.

"I further believe that it is a matter affecting the whole country. It is one of those matters where we must have a uniform policy. The country must decide on what that policy should be. I have indicated my belief as to what it should be; but it is a question which affects the whole country—the composition of our electorate; and therefore, I believe that the federal amendment should be submitted and should be ratified.

Wants Women's Support

"Now, there are many things which engage our attention in connection with this campaign. I have so recently referred to many of them that I shall not detain you with a special consideration of any one of these issues at this time. I desire to say that I am here to give myself unreservedly to the service of the United States and I want the support of the women of the country."

When Mr. Hughes said that he favored a federal amendment, he was forced to pause. A wave of applause that shook the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor swept his next words from his mouth. Handkerchiefs and fans and orchids waved wildly in the air.

"What's the matter with Mr. Hughes?" called a woman's voice above the din.

All on Their Feet

As if it had been a summons to salute, every woman in the room was suddenly upon her feet.

"Mr. Hughes! Mr. Hughes!" they called.

Twice more the ex-justice tried to go on with his speech, and both times was interrupted. At the end of his speech he was given an ovation that was obviously very gratifying to him.

The part of Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance the preceding night in which he referred to equal suffrage was as follows:

"I indorse the declaration in the platform in favor of woman suffrage. I do not consider it necessary to review the arguments usually advanced on the one side or the other, as my own convictions proceed from a somewhat different point of view. Some time ago a consideration of our economic conditions and tendencies, of the position of women in gainful occupations, of the nature and course of the demand, led me to the conclusion that the granting of suffrage to women is inevitable.

"Opposition may delay, but in my judgment cannot defeat this movement. Nor can I see any advantages in the delay which can possibly offset the disadvantages which are necessarily incident to the continued agitation. Facts should be squarely met. We shall have a constantly intensified effort and a distinctly feminist movement constantly perfecting its organization to the subversion of normal political issues. We shall have a struggle increasing in bitterness, which I believe to be inimical to our welfare. **If women are to have the vote, as I believe they are, it seems to me entirely clear that in the interest of the public life of this country, the contest should be ended promptly. I favor the vote for women."**

Why not make intelligence rather than sex the supreme test of citizenship?—Hon. J. W. Abercrombie of Alabama.

SAYS PRESIDENT IS INCONSISTENT

Press Points Out His Child Labor Stand Should Lead to Similar Suffrage View

Newspapers throughout the country called attention last week to President Wilson's inconsistency in continuing his State rights attitude on equal suffrage while abandoning it on child labor. The New York Times (Dem. and anti-suffrage) admitted that the President was embarrassed by this fact.

The New York Journal declared:

"The question of woman suffrage, which means justice to women, and the question of child labor, involving justice to children, are national issues at present.

"The President of the United States originally took the ground that both child labor and woman suffrage should be left to individual action by the different States. He thought that each State should decide for itself what should be done with the children, and decide for itself the right of women to vote and share in the making of laws controlling them.

"Mr. Wilson has changed his mind in regard to the children, and now advocates what he once opposed, a national law controlling child labor, and taking away power from the individual States.

"Many women, we believe, would like to ask the President this question:

"'If injustice to children is a matter with which the national Congress can properly deal, why is injustice to women a question unworthy of national attention, and outside of the administration business?'"

I have never found that any woman lost any of her womanliness by performing her duties in public life.—Gov. Ferris of Michigan.

WILSON MAY ALSO DECLARE IN FAVOR

(Continued from page 249.)

to have voted for suffrage did not think to inquire why it was not on the ballot with the regular candidates, and forgot all about it. The same idea of separate ballots defeated us in Wisconsin.

"I laid stress on the fact that the mere submission of the Federal amendment by Congress is not final, and for that reason does not seriously infringe on the State rights idea. The amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the States before it is a part of the Constitution. But our difficulty about fighting corrupt methods would be much simplified if we could work on the Legislatures of the States instead of being opposed by all the corrupt influences at the polls.

"The President expressed sympathy that we had to work so hard, but complimented us on our splendid progress so far, saying we had progressed more rapidly than had any great reform in history, including the granting of the franchise to men."

During a visit to the Capitol Mrs. Catt was asked by Senators and Representatives what she thought of the Hughes declaration, and whether she was going to fight President Wilson's re-election.

Mrs. Catt's unvarying response was that, as an officer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, she could not speak, but that at the convention to be held in Atlantic City September 6 to 10, she would urge that the association's best hope of victory would lie in preserving the present non-partisan attitude.

Woman's Journal Invites Friends to Housewarming

New Home of the Paper Will Welcome Suffragists in September—Naming of Rooms, Dedication and Conferences to be Cnief Features

A cordial invitation is extended to all suffragists and their friends to attend the housewarming celebration of The Woman's Journal at its new home, the Blackwell estate, 45 Boutwell street, Dorchester, Boston, Massachusetts, on September 11, 12 and 13.

Last August the Lucy Stone birthplace in West Brookfield attracted a large number of suffragists and their friends to a delightful celebration. Automobiles came from far and near and several special cars were chartered to carry the pilgrims "over the hills and far away." West Brookfield is very much out-of-the-way and yet some 500 were present. This year, for this unique occasion, it is hoped that each State will send delegates and that thousands will come.

There will be a genuine housewarming jollification with refreshment booths, resting places among the arbors and shade trees, and music and dancing and other entertainment.

One of the attractive features will be the ceremony of naming the rooms. Just as there are at the historic Wayside Inn the Longfellow Room, the Washington Room, the La Fayette Room, etc., the Blackwell home has historic value and very appropriately its seventeen rooms will be named for Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, etc. All the names have not been decided as yet, but the naming will take place as part of the celebration, and sketches of their lives or anecdotes about the rooms will be given by friends or descendants of the family.

One of the rooms will be dedicated as a library. From the books that have collected in The Woman's Journal office and in Miss Blackwell's home it is thought that the most complete suffrage library in existence may be brought together. Work on arranging the books, dusting, sorting, classifying and cataloguing is going on now. The library will be opened and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

Stored away in this large house have also been found a good number of photographs of famous men and women. There are enough of them to start a little gallery of famous suffragists. We shall have these hung in the long halls and unveil them at our celebration. We hope that suffragists all over the country will send us, as gifts or loans, photographs or busts of the famous suffragists of their State, so that this gallery—which will be the only one in existence that we know of—may be as complete and representative of the country as possible. Group pictures of conventions of suffragists will also be very welcome. We have a few already.

Enough relics of other times have been found already to start an interesting small museum. There are groups of statuary, old-fashioned chairs and tables, household utensils, ornaments and letters, and quaint mementos that ought not to be hidden from those who will attend the housewarming. A few examples of Lucy Stone's letters, a few of Mr. Blackwell's, a few from Julia Ward Howe, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and others will be shown. In this room a registry or guest book will be kept and all who visit the house will be asked to write their names and addresses.

It is hoped that those who come to the Housewarming will want to combine some small amount of work with the festivities, and a few conferences with short pithy speeches will be held. Every one is invited to bring questions to be answered and to be ready to give her opinion on all kinds of suffrage questions, especially relative to suffrage publications.

Each State, it is hoped, will be represented by some one bearing the State flower, the State flag or some other symbol, who will present a portrait or bust, a book or memento, a packet of subscriptions, a gift or pledge of money, or a list of the names of noted suffragists of her State, past and present.

Agnes E. Ryan.

The first woman warden of a penal institution in New York is to be Mrs. Jane L. Armstrong of Rochester, the wife of ex-Senator William W. Armstrong. Mrs. Armstrong is to have charge at the Valatie Farm for Women.

SEES WOMEN AS "EQUAL BEINGS"

West Virginia Newspaper Says Real Argument for Suffrage is Democracy

Under the caption "Equal Beings" in an editorial in the Parkersburg News (Rep.) of Parkersburg, W. Va., July 21, 1916, the editor closes with the following: "The real argument for woman suffrage and the one that cannot be expressed too strongly is that it comports with the American idea of democracy. If we believe, as the forefathers did, that all human beings are created equal, it is manifestly unjust for half of the human beings to say how the other half shall be governed. It is on this theory that the plea for woman suffrage should continue to be made in West Virginia, and on it the suffrage amendment should be ratified by the men in the November election."

CITY BARS BABIES FROM SIDEWALKS

Boston Mothers Who Seek to Give Their Children Air Meet Harsh Treatment

Boston mothers of the West End are living in fear of arrest if they allow their children to enjoy the air on the sidewalks before their homes. One mother, Mrs. William Applebaum, has already been taken to court because she let a baby carriage with her three-months'-old baby stand on the walk when the temperature was over ninety degrees. The names of other mothers have been taken, and Mrs. Jennie Silbert, a sixty-five-year-old widow, was fined $5 for sitting on a small chair on the sidewalk before her home.

The baby carriages cannot be left in the hallways because of fire regulations, and the fathers and mothers are unable to take their children where they can enjoy cool ocean air. Yet the physicians and nurses insist that the babies must have fresh air, especially when infantile paralysis is spreading so rapidly.

"I can't leave the baby alone on the roof," said Mrs. Applebaum, "or I can't walk up four flights of stairs to watch every little while. I can't put it in the hall. The nurse says baby will die if I keep it in the house. I have no money for a girl to take care of it or do my housework while I go to the beach or park. I don't know what to do. I want my little baby like every mother, so I guess I'll have to move."

Not only the mothers, but the physicians, nurses, and settlement workers are expressing their indignation at the action and the ordinance which authorized it.

When applications were made to Public Works Commissioner Murphy for permission to occupy part of the sidewalk or street with their baby carriages, the women were told that for such a privilege they must pay the city fifty cents a month and file a bond of $1,000 to protect the city from any suits which might arise. The latter condition, Commissioner Murphy admitted, it would be impossible in most cases for them to meet.

These women have learned one of the ways in which government affects their babies. Would they be treated in this way if they had votes?

WOMAN'S PLACE

Soliloquy of a Man in a Street Car

"I am conscious that there is a lady standing up in front of me. She may be young and handsome. She may not be. What is that to me? I am not going to give her my seat—why should I? Did not I wait over one car in order to have this privilege? It is too late now anyway. A man can't rise suddenly and insist upon a strange lady taking his seat when the journey is one-half over. Dear! dear! I ought to have got up. It wasn't worth the struggle. Still, the women have themselves to blame. They have forced themselves into public life; they want to be on an equality—I'd like to get one good look at her. My paper goes down. There! Now I catch her profile. Hello! Well, well. Thank God it's all right. My wife!"—New York Sun.

The Ad' Women and Suffrage

By Joe B. Hosmer

(There have been plenty of signs of late that the advertising profession was awake to the publicity value of votes of women. Suffrage parades have been typified in colors in the street car advertisements and the word "Vote" has become almost a stock in trade. But what do the people—and particularly the successful women—who deal in the art of focusing the attention think in their hearts of the suffrage movement? That is the question the Worman's Journal asked. The following article gives the answer.)

Women in the advertising business have pulled a few more tattered threads from the "most-women-don't-want-to-vote" fallacy. Three things show the advertising women's views very clearly; the creation of an Advertising Women's Department at the Philadelphia convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; the adoption by the same convention of a resolution calling upon the National Commission of the Associated Clubs to take a poll of its affiliated clubs on woman suffrage; and more than a hundred letters which the Woman's Journal has received from advertising women, many of whom rank as leaders in the advertising business.

When the need of a Woman's Department was called to the attention of the program committee by Miss Helen B. Strosser of Philadelphia, it was as good as accomplished. Every advertising man knows that the "Ultimate Consumer" he is addressing is from fifty to ninety per cent. woman. As Mrs. Christian Frederick said in a paper which she read:

Women buy the majority of all manufactured products, as you well know. Women buy 48 per cent. of the drugs, 96 per cent. of the dry goods, 87 per cent. of foods and 48 per cent. hardware. Indeed, it is found that the only things left for men to buy are 36 per cent. of newspapers, 28 per cent. of dogs, 24 per cent. of the phonographs and 20 per cent. of the gas fixtures.

There were 735 women delegates at the convention. While 431 of these were wives and sisters of men delegates they were nearly all "advertising women," because, as one Chicago agent expressed it, "advertising men always take their business problems home with them."

Miss Jane J. Martin, advertising manager of the Sperry-Hutchins Co., of New York, and president of the Advertising Woman's League of New York, presided over the woman's department. The fact that practically without exception every advertising woman is a suffragist probably has something to do with the ease with which a resolution for a suffrage referendum of the clubs passed.

Some time ago the Woman's Journal addressed letters to a great many well known "ad" women. Not a single reply was received but what was for suffrage.

Many years ago, when women first entered the advertising field, writes Mrs. Myrtle T. Snell, a member of the staff of N. W. Ayre and Son of Philadelphia:

Women were taken on sufferance, looked at a bit askance as intruder and watched as though we might steal the spoons. Not by the advertising fraternity—indeed, no! I have still to encounter the first advertising man who evidenced a shadow of jealousy or disapproval of women associates in his work.

The men who paid us money—they were the ones who doubted whether a woman could be a "regular" advertising writer or not, and I can imagine the misgivings they had to smother when they put us on their payrolls.

That period, however, is entirely past. "The woman view-point" is recognized by every successful advertiser—this is the result of the buying figures quoted by Mrs. Frederick. Women are principals in several of the agencies which have directed successful campaigns.

In the department store field women predominate as advertising executives. The entire advertising department of the Daniels & Fisher Stores Co. in Denver is made up of women. Miss Edith Sampson, the head, believes most emphatically in women having an equal opportunity as human beings. Equal suffrage, she says, is necessary for this. Miss Sampson, of course, has the vote and uses it. So do Mrs. Bitterly, the artist who does the "D & F" art work, and Miss Helen Crandell, the assistant.

Miss Alice Hamm, of the A. T. Lewis Co., another Denver department store, says:

Having lived in California for years before coming to Colorado, I think of woman's voting as a natural thing. Of course I believe in it—believe it is good for the world because women's interests are primarily the interests of the race; as they have always been.

Miss Hamm is vice-president of the advertising division of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association. This is the only Ad Club which has both men and women members.

There are Women's advertising clubs in Boston, New York and San Francisco, but as Mrs. Norah Johnson Barbour of the Johnson Educator Food Co. points out:

There is no reason why women should not be admitted into full membership in any advertising club. We shall never work out the problem fully until both male and female take it up together any more than we can have honest government without both factors, or a perfect home without the two, both man and woman. Man is just as important in the home as the woman, and the woman in business is a most important factor. The saying that "woman's intuition is worth man's reasoning" is just as true today as ever it was. It is woman's intuitive instinct that makes her valuable in the business world, and when men realize that, they will be able to short-cut much of their labor. I could cite instance after instance during my thirty years of business life where my first judgment has proven to be right after men had spent days and sometimes weeks of their reasoning ability.

Miss Mary B. Ennis, advertising manager of the Emporium, one of the large and most progressive department stores in San Francisco, also adds a word founded on experience.

As to suffrage, why ask? Every California woman has been given the right to vote, and California women do vote and take an active interest in politics and the questions of the day. I assure you those in the advertising profession are no exception to the rule.

Miss Ennis is a leader for "Truth in Advertising" on the Pacific coast. The Emporium was the first California department store to discontinue comparative price advertising.

Mrs. Irene S. Simms of Chicago, a member of the Marshall Field staff, gives this description of how she became an advertising woman.

I am so fortunate as to have been a suffragist before I became an advertising writer. Indeed, it was the inspiriting knowledge gained from association with the suffrage workers—with the aid of Charlotte Perkins Gilman's:

"The fleet foot mare upon the course
Holdeth her own with the flying horse—
Yea, and she beateth him—"

which made me see that "a woman is her father's as well as her mother's, daughter," and that she is right in doing any work for which her health and training fit her. But, even if I did not hold these ideas, what is more fitting than that woman, consciously or unconsciously trained from childhood to know fabrics, styles, colors, the fine shades of conventions in dress, entertainment and home furnishing, should write to other women of these subjects? I believe many more women than are now engaged in writing the women's, misses' and children's apparel copy in the great department stores of the country could be successfully so employed.

I am living in a city where woman may express her choice for mayor, alderman, etc., and am so priviliged as to meet with people who realize that the much discussed "woman's sphere" is indeed a sphere which she can traverse with safety in any number of directions.

Mrs. Nellie C. Patty, of Miller Brothers Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., would "like to see a time, whether through suffrage or an awakening of the man, when we will have one code of morals and one scale of wage for men and women."

Miss Louise Porter, of Bonwit Teller & Co., offers a propaganda suggestion:

I've a recent hunch—it might be good to leave the persuasion of man to the women he knows, and give our attention to getting these women to honestly want suffrage; for when they do, the men they influence will want it too.

Cleveland, Ohio, has two suffragist-department store "ad" women in Miss Suzan J. Patrick of the Halle Bros. Co., and Miss Dumont Grant of William Taylor and Son. Miss Grant states the case well for both of them when she says, "no woman in business life can afford to be indifferent to suffrage."

"Some women are born suffragists, some acquire suffrage and others have suffrage thrust upon them," says Charlotte Mouat of the Garretson Company, Milwaukee.

I must confess that at one time I was inclined to resent having suffrage thrust upon me. I doubted if, given the vote, I would know what to do with it. That very doubt, perhaps, is one of the best arguments for woman suffrage.

Women need the vote for their own development. It opens up spheres of activity that will be far reaching in their effect upon future generations. The world war with its hideous toll of innocent victims is proof that woman's voice is needed in affairs governmental. Women may be all that men say, impulsive, flighty and what not—but show us a group of women who, even in their "wildest moments," will recklessly hurl the youths of a nation into the jaws of Mars?

Mrs. Helen M. Thomson, at present with the J. Walter Thompson Co., New York and Chicago, who is responsible for some of the most effective ideas in pure food advertising, feels that the suffrage will come through the influence of mothers upon their sons.

Miss M. G. Webber, of the Fisk Rubber Co., Miss Olive A. Cole of the Gillette Safety Razor Co., and Miss Ida Clark, of the Scott and Bowne Co., are three examples of highly successful advertising women who believe in political equality.

MEDIEVAL STATUS IN COUNTY JAIL

N. Y. Prison Commission Finds Underground Dungeons and Overcrowding

"Special attention has been called by the New York State Prison Commission to shocking conditions in the Onondaga County Jail," says the New York Evening Post. "They include the use of old underground dungeons, and of solid steel cells with a few slots to let in the minimum requirement of light and air; the chaining of prisoners for months at a time; confinement without recreation, and cruelties so gross that the Superintendent is to be removed at once. Yet the story differs in degree and not in kind from that which the regular reports of the Commission have been telling of a score of county penitentiaries. In some, prisoners are not separated according to sex, age, offences, or physical condition; in some the danger from fire is acute; a number are unsanitary; many give no outdoor exercise and have no proper facilities for the care of the sick, and some are so crowded that it is periodically necessary to 'double up' the prisoners. A large proportion are rather schools of crime and vice than agencies of reform or punishment."

"Three years ago the county and city jails in Kansas were in a deplorable condition," says the Christian Science Monitor in a special dispatch. "A few are still in poor shape, but the women have forced a clean-up of the jails throughout the State until it is asserted that there are no better prisons anywhere than in Kansas at present."

IRISH WOMEN ASK RIGHT TO VOTE

Suffragists Wish to Be Included in Home Rule Scheme During War

Irish women are asking to be included in any new plan of government for Ireland. The announcement by the British Government of a scheme of home rule for Ireland during the continuance of the war has aroused the determination of Irish suffragists, and they will make every effort to be included in any such form of government. The executive committee of the Irishwomen's suffrage federation, representing 27 societies, have sent a letter to Mr. Lloyd-George, representing "the desirability of including women as members of any council or commission which may be set up in Ireland for the period of the war."

The following resolution passed by the Irish women's franchise league, has been sent to the prime minister, Mr. Lloyd- George, and the leaders of the political parties:

"That no reform of Irish government can be considered acceptable or permanent by Irish suffragists which does not include votes for Irish women on the same terms as Irish men, and in the event of Ulster, or a portion of it, being excluded from any home rule scheme, we demand that the women of Ulster (or of any such excluded portion) should be consulted equally with the men as to the form of government which they prefer. We demand, furthermore, that women shall be directly represented on any advisory council or other political machinery which may be set up in Ireland."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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Publication Office, 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone, Dorchester 4810.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION

Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Single Copies, 5c.

Canadian or foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916

ALL FOR SUFFRAGE

Mr. Hughes has made his speech of acceptance, and, as was expected, he has come out squarely for equal suffrage. There was a momentary disappointment because he did not explictly endorse the Susan B. Anthony amendment; but a few hours later he did that also, in no uncertain terms. All the presidential candidates have now gone on record in favor of votes for women.

The reason given by Mr. Hughes is one that ought to appeal to hard-headed and practical men. He says, in substance: Woman suffrage is inevitable; the growing demand for it will make more and more trouble till it is granted; therefore it is the part of wisdom to grant it as soon as possible, and clear the way for other issues. Samuel Gompers a few months ago said almost the same thing. The Woman's Journal has been urging this argument, among others, for years past. It is one that is bound to appeal to practical statesmen with ever-growing force.

Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes have been moving forward in their views on this question. A few years ago Mr. Wilson was an outspoken opponent. Mr. Hughes, while Governor of New York, was as non-committal on the subject as the Sphinx. It was impossible to get a word out of him either for suffrage or against it. Now both of them are squarely in favor of equal suffrage; and Mr. Hughes goes farther than Mr. Wilson, and farther than his own party platform, since he recognizes that the question ought to be settled nationally.

We do not believe that there is any reason to tax either candidate with insincerity or with "playing politics." The change that has come over their opinions is merely typical of the change that is coming over the opinions of thoughtful men and women in every walk of life. On all sides equal suffrage is being endorsed by organizations that could not possibly have been induced to endorse it a few years ago.

It is an enormous advantage to have the leader of every party in the United States take a stand in favor of votes for women. What the leaders see today, the rank and file will see tomorrow.

A. S. B.

EXPLANATIONS ARE DUE

A few days ago leading antisuffragists interviewed Mr. Hughes as to what he meant to say about woman suffrage. They came away declaring that they had received an answer entirely satisfactory to them. Mr. Hughes says that women ought to have a vote, and that it ought to be given them as soon as possible. The antisuffragists believe that women ought not to have a vote, and that if they must, it should be staved off till the latest possible moment. The two opinions are diametrically opposed. It is now up to the antis to explain whether Mr. Hughes misrepresented his views to them—which is not likely—or whether they themselves misrepresented the purport of the interview.

A large part of the statements made by the opponents of equal rights are like this—a pure bit of bluff.

A. S. B.

HOW WILL THEY VOTE?

Mr. Hughes has gone Mr. Wilson one better on the suffrage question. What effect will it have on his election chances? It will probably win him the support of all those women in the suffrage States to whom the importance of pushing the Susan B. Anthony amendment through Congress at the earliest possible moment looms so large as to cast all other issues into the shade. How many such women are there? Nobody knows.

One prominent Colorado woman said a few weeks ago to the editor of the Woman's Journal: "Much as I should wish to give the ballot to you and the other Eastern women, I could not vote to do it at the expense of plunging the country into war."

She is an ardent suffragist; she worked in the campaign that carried suffrage in 1893, and ever since that time she has been more active than almost any other woman in Colorado in her efforts to help the suffrage cause in other States. But she is a Democrat. If she had been a Republican, she would very likely have said that, much as she wished to promote suffrage in a national way, she could not vote to do it at the expense of sacrificing adequate "preparedness."

The tremendous war issues overshadow all others at this time, in the minds of a great number of women. There are other vital issues, in which the internal peace and prosperity of the country are deeply involved; and many of the women most interested in suffrage are also keenly interested in these. Speaking only for herself, the present writer believes that the vote of the women in the suffrage States will divide itself among the candidates mainly according to the women's opinion on these other issues. Time alone can tell.

The fact that Mr. Hughes has taken a more advanced stand than Mr. Wilson on the suffrage question gives him a distinct advantage, however, and in the suffrage States the Republicans will undoubtedly make the most of it.

A. S. B.

THE DARK DAY

The smoke from the terrible forest fires in Canada lately gave New England a dark day such as it has not known for more than a generation. In the early history of Massachusetts, one of these mysterious dark days occurred; and the pious colonists, who had never seen anything like it, believed that it was the Day of Judgment. The Legislature was in session; and as the gloom deepened, one of the members moved to adjourn, on the ground that the Last Day was evidently upon them. Another member, Abraham Davenport, answered, "If it is the Last Day, it is best for us to be found doing our duty. Bring in the candles!" They were brought, and Davenport went on with a speech about the fisheries, while his colleagues listened with pale faces, expecting every moment to hear the Last Trumpet sound.

A few years ago, when a comet made nervous people fear the end of the world, McCutcheon had a brilliant cartoon in one of the Chicago papers, showing all wrongdoers making haste to repent. The trusts were disgorging their plunder, everybody was making restitution, and a perspiring politician was offering a woman the ballot, with the words, "I always said you ought to have it, madam!"

If the average law-maker had the high sense of public duty felt by Abraham Davenport, there would be no need of a comet to scare him into doing justice to women.

A. S. B.

ATTACKING THE MOTHER

The motto of the anti-suffragists is always, *"Cherchez la femme."* If anything goes wrong in any one of the twelve enfranchised States, they blame it upon the women voters. If men misbehave in any of the unenfranchised States, they blame it upon their mothers.

If all mothers were angels, of perfect wisdom and goodness, unquestionably their sons would be more angelic than our present brand of citizens. But there are few men who would lay their lapses from honesty or rectitude at the door of their mothers, or who would not say that they would have steered a straighter course if they had heeded their mothers' admonitions.

Some of the reproach that the anti-suffragists cast upon the American mother is deserved, but to a large extent it is unjust. If a man went to France, and found himself in difficulties through ignorance of the language, this class of objectors would say, "It is his mother's fault; she ought to have taught him French." But suppose nobody had ever taught his mother French? The mothers are blamed for the misdeeds of "Big Business" and the corruption of politics; but how many women have been taught to understand either business or politics? Have they not all along been told that these things were outside their sphere?

There is nothing about them that women could not understand. When brothers and sisters go to the public schools together, the girls are found to be as well able to take in the different kinds of knowledge presented to them as are the boys. The idea that women can not understand politics has no more foundation than the idea—which was almost universal a hundred years ago—that women were incapable of taking a college course. But women have been bidden to leave business and politics to the men. In consequence, the mother, wife or daughter of a crooked politician may be a thoroughly good woman, with no conception whatever of his misdeeds. Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson once said that in many cases no more grievous punishment could be inflicted upon such a man than to have the true nature of his methods revealed to the women of his own family.

A. S. B.

THE RIGHT TO RISK LIVES

The number of automobile accidents is increasing alarmingly. The law of Massachusetts in regard to the issuing of licenses to run automobiles is curiously inconsistent. No one can take out a license to run a car as a hired chauffeur unless he is at least eighteen years old, and has passed a fairly stiff examination. But an amateur can take out a license to run his own car when sixteen years old, and without passing any examination at all.

This illustrates the tendency of the average law-maker to pay more attention to the protection of property than the protection of life. A chauffeur must not be allowed to endanger his employer's car by running it when he does not know how. But if a man or boy chooses to endanger his own car by running it unskilfully, that is his own lookout. It would have occurred to almost any woman that the amateur has just as much chance to run over people as the professional chauffeur. He even endangers the sacred right of property, because he is likely to run into other cars. No one is safe in an automobile these days; for, however skilful and steady he or his driver may be, some fool may come up behind him and wreck his car in trying to pass.

The experts say that there are in Massachusetts 30,000 professional chauffeurs and 100,000 amateurs running their own cars. Here is an enormous public danger. Probably it would soon be abated if women had votes.

A. S. B.

A CASE IN POINT

At a medical convention, discussion wandered from the topic on the program, and turned into a comparison of the characters of Martha Washington and Carrie Nation. After awhile a woman physician rose and said, "No doubt Martha Washington was a more estimable character than Carrie Nation. But that is not the point. The subject of this discussion is supposed to be 'The Effect of Women's Activities on Child-Bearing'; and Martha Washington, as Martha Washington, never had any children at all, while Carrie Nation had thirteen!"

The men laughed heartily; and some of them were perhaps permanently cured of the tendency to measure a woman's worth to the world mainly by the number of her progeny.

NO ONE THINKS OF THEM

Dr. Mary Mars writes from Evanston, Ill.:

"Last evening while talking with an intelligent business man from Everett, Washington, I spoke of the 'antis,' and their influence in politics. He seriously asked, 'What are they?' Then he said, 'Oh, those! yes, we have heard of them,' but no one ever thinks of them as an influence out with us.'

"Before that he had been telling us about the increasingly large number of men of Washington cities and towns who acknowledge that numerous improved conditions in municipal affairs are due to the fact that women are voting intelligently upon the questions that concern municipal welfare."

It is less than six years since Washington got equal suffrage; and already no one thinks of the antis any more.

We know of no suffrage State where poor mothers in the tenement districts have been arrested for leaving the baby in the baby-carriage outside the door so that it might get a little air during a spell of uncommon and murderous heat; or where an aged widow has been heavily fined for sitting out in a chair on the sidewalk during the same weather. If it had happened in Denver instead of in Boston, the anti-suffragists would have made endless capital out of it.

The great explosion in New York harbor rained shot and shell upon the statute of Liberty, but left her still erect, and with her light burning. So the devastation caused by the world war rains trouble upon the suffrage movement, and all the other movements for human liberty, but it cannot quench their light.

It is often claimed that women do not want to vote. The same is true of many intelligent but selfish men, who desire the advantages of good government without its burdens. All such must be urged to do their duty to the State.—Earl Barnes.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

OHIO

L. M. Studevant of Sidney and Dr F. M. Hunt of Piqua are both candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 4th Congressional District.

To both questions addressed to Congressional candidates, viz.: Do you believe in woman suffrage? and, If elected to Congress will you vote to refer to the State Legislatures an amendment providing for full suffrage for women, if opportunity presents? Dr. Hunt replies negatively. To the first he answers, "I do not." To the second, "NO, most emphatically NO. I'll do all in my power to prevent it. Make my answer public as all should know just what I will do in the matter."

Mr. Studevant writes, "I believe that there should be but one standard of morals and ethics; of political rights, privileges and responsibilities, of citizenship—if you please—for all Americans.

"It therefore must follow that I believe in woman suffrage, city, State and national. I have used every opportunity of voice and vote to sustain this belief.

"I do not know the sentiment of the voters of this district on this question. I suspect a majority of them would not agree with me, but I will not stultify myself for office nor lie for votes."

These two letters certainly indicate that there are Democrats and Democrats.

Meetings during July have resulted in the organization of committees or leagues in Fredericktown, Centerburg, Gambier, Mt. Vernon, Danville and Buckeye City (Knox county); Fresno, Warsaw, West LaFayette, Roscoe, Coshocton (Coshocton county); Sunbury and Ashley (Delaware county).

Mrs. P. M. Hendershott, chairman of the 13th Congressional District, secured from the American Union of Flint Glass Workers, meeting in Tiffin, a strong resolution endorsing woman suffrage.

Miss Ella Haas and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton were the principal speakers on the Woman Suffrage Day program of the Miami Valley Chautauqua, August 3.

Mrs. Harvey W. Coit of Montana and Mrs. Chas. Passmore of Missouri, visitors to Ohio during July, gave assistance in various places, speaking and planning for meetings.

Miss Zara duPont spoke to the Knights of Pythias (colored) and to the women's auxiliary of the same at their State meetings in Delaware last week. The women's organization endorsed suffrage by unanimous vote, thus following the example of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs which formally endorsed a year before the white women's Federation took such action.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

A civic study class to study the equal suffrage movement has been formed by the Laconia Equal Suffrage League, and will hold regular meetings on the first Friday of every month.

If a woman pays taxes she should vote on how the money is spent. Equal suffrage is not a privilege to be extended to women, but a right—Former Judge Beeber, Penna.

SOUTH DAKOTA

A suggestion why South Dakota women ought to be given the ballot this fall comes from the Sioux Valley News:

"The revised codes of South Dakota are perhaps as fair to women as any, excepting the Pacific States, and much fairer than most of the States, and yet, no honorable lawyer can look a South Dakota woman in the face and say that her property rights are equal to that of men. Why not? The only answer is, men made these laws. It seems apparent to the dullest, that the educational effect of the ballot exercised by woman is as essential to her development as it was and is for the Negro; and it is a right which intelligent men will recognize, that the women of this State enjoy the educating and developing effects of civic responsibilities. In what way can the future statesmanship of the nation be better improved than by conferring upon the motherhood of our land full citizenship; full participation in State craft? . . .

"Reason and justice alike demand that the age of discretion be put where experience indicates it should be, and make the requirements as to character, intelligence and interest, what sound judgment demands they should be, then if women come up to the requirement they should vote. If some men do not why not take the ballot from them?"

MISSOURI

At the suffrage meeting on the campus at the University of Missouri last week, there were nearly as many men present as women, and the majority were enthusiastic in support of the arguments presented by the speakers, who were Miss Eva Johnson, Miss Louise Nardin, Mrs. L. W. St. Clair-Moss and Mrs. Jesse W. Wrench.

CONNECTICUT

The interest that is being shown in woman suffrage in the rural parts of Connecticut is remarkable. Most of the campaigning that is going on this summer is in the towns not easily reached by train or trolley. In some of these towns no suffrage meeting had previously been held; but in every one of them a large proportion of the population has attended the meeting and has signed the slips saying, "I believe in equal suffrage for men and women." In one of the towns in which Alice Pierson Swetman and her husband are working, one dear old lady when asked if she believed in woman suffrage, replied that she didn't know as she had never been initiated.

Two remarkably good meetings called by suffrage leagues during the last few weeks are those at Canaan, where Mrs. Frank Hitchcock is president, and a lawn fete held at the home of Mrs. William Crook, president of the Hamburg Equal Franchise League. The leagues in the cities have largely suspended work for the summer, but their members are busy helping with the campaign work in the counties where their summer homes are situated.

A dispatch from Iowa City, Iowa, July 28, says that in the recent special election in that city on the issuing of $250,000 in bonds for five graded school buildings, 690 women cast perfect ballots, while of the 990 cast by the men, 51 were invalid.

GEORGIA

The General Assembly has been very slow in acting on laws affecting women and children. As reported in the Journal in the last issue, the bill permitting women to practise law passed the lower house 131 to 36. The press of the State predicts it will pass in the Senate. A compulsory education bill seems likely to be enacted, but it has been emasculated by amendment. "Poverty or agricultural conditions" may exempt children from school attendance in certain cases. A dental hygiene bill was killed in committee. The bill establishing juvenile courts and separate detention quarters for juvenile offenders is still under consideration. No measure has even been introduced to raise the age of consent for girls from ten years, the present absurd limit.

Motion was recently made in the House to name a time for voting on the suffrage submission amendment. The motion lost 21 to 90. "The vote and the debate in the House show that Georgia Democrats have as much regard for the suffrage plank in the Democratic national platform as Germany had for the neutrality of Belgium," writes Mrs. Murray Hubbard. Representative Wohlwender made a strong argument for the advance of the measure, stating boldly that political expediency and the honor of the Democratic party demanded submission to the voters. But an opposing orator declared that suffrage was a "fool western idea" and apparently convinced his hearers he was right, by the resulting vote.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania has called upon its woman suffragists to help improve the health regulations of the State by influencing those in charge of local health boards to enforce proper health regulations. The request of Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Head of the Health Board, resulted directly from the offer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to assist the Federal Government in checking the infantile paralysis scourge.

When Mrs. George B. Orlady, State president, offered the services of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association to this general end, Dr. Dixon, appreciating the strength of the association, asked that Mrs. Orlady and her followers assist in having passed in all communities model health regulations just prepared for municipalities of the Commonwealth.

"If we carry out my present intentions it will be a nucleus for a great work in this State," said Dr. Dixon, "because with your association you must have a great deal of influence with our people who can, in turn, influence those in charge of our local health boards to enforce proper health regulations, which mean more to the happiness and preparedness of our people than any other one thing."

The Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association is the latest to use the Woman's Journal suffrage map of North America for propaganda purposes. With a message applying particularly to their State, the suffragists of Pennsylvania are using the map on curtains 10 by 4 1-2 feet in front of tents at 80 county fairs, and are calling upon the men to assist in making "A Continent of Content."

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Women's Political Union, for several years the only suffrage organization of the State unaffiliated with the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, has become a member of the State Association. At a recent meeting the board of the Political Union voted to merge itself by branches into the membership of the larger body. Then, at the monthly executive board meeting of the State Association in Newark, the application to be admitted to membership was considered and the vote was unanimous to take the Political Union in on the same standing as that of the other two hundred local branches of the association.

The reasons given for the merger are the identical aims and ideals of the two organizations, and the belief that "future suffrage work," having "passed into a larger national phase, can be more effectively accomplished by one organization."

TEXAS

The Galveston (Texas) Equal Suffrage Association, after carefully and impartially interviewing the candidates for the Legislature to be voted on in their district in the Democratic Primaries, July 22, ran the following advertisement in the daily paper regarding the stand of the candidates on the question:

TO SUFFRAGISTS

Among the list of candidates who will come before the citizens of Galveston county tomorrow at the primaries are the candidates who will represent the people in the State Legislature:

For representative, sixteenth district: Miles Crowley of Galveston county, R. L. Pillow, Jr., of Galveston county.

For representative of the seventeenth district: A. L. Beason of Galveston county.

Some months ago the Galveston Equal Suffrage Association appealed to these candidates to express themselves upon their attitude toward voting for submission to the people of an amendment to the State constitution, giving the vote to the women of the State.

Mr. Beason and Mr. Pillow expressed themselves as for the submission of the question to the electorate of the State so the people could decide the matter. Mr. Crowley refused to express himself, although written to and personally interviewed.

Galveston Equal Suffrage Ass'n.
Mrs. Alice Simkins, Pres.
Mrs. Boyd Reading, Sec.
(Adv.)

It is noteworthy that Mr. Beason and Mr. Pillow were elected to office and Mr. Crowley remains at home.

VIRGINIA

At the request of the Petersburg suffragists a committee from the Richmond League made a recent trip to Petersburg for the purpose of reorganizing the work there. The ladies' parlor of the Y. M. C. A. was put at the disposal of the suffragists and across the hall a committee meeting in the interest of the Juvenile Court of Petersburg adjourned and asked permission to hear the suffrage speakers.

The summer season is the time of ready made audiences, and the Virginia suffragists have been quick to grasp this fact and to take advantage of it. Court days throughout the various counties bring out goodly crowds, and the morning session of the court is often followed by an address on equal suffrage.

WISCONSIN

A feature of the civic parade in Berlin was the share the local suffragists had in making it a success. Mrs. Charles S. Morris decorated her two automobiles and they went over the entire route.

The first car was draped with yellow and white roses. In front of the radiator sat a little boy in a herald's costume of yellow carrying a large banner with "Votes for Women" inscribed across it. He blew a trumpet as the car progressed. All the occupants of the car were clad in white and carried pennants, while a big banner with the motto hung at the back of the machine.

This car towed a second one, elaborately draped and decorated with the national colors, in which were seated Uncle Sam, Miss Columbia, a Typical Politician in frock coat and silk hat, the G. O. P. elephant and the Democratic mule. The "animiles" were masked in papier mache heads, procured from a costumer, wore the yellow tunics and had suffrage planks strapped to their backs. They sat on the top of the back seat so they were very conspicuous and all carried banners proclaiming the fact that they were swinging into line for suffrage.

A suffrage luncheon was given by Mrs. A. J. Hodgson at her home, Casa Flores, Waukesha, Saturday. Luncheon was served at two large round tables connected by a bridge, over which marched a procession of tiny figures four inches high, carrying appropriate banners. The tables were profusely decorated with yellow flowers, and many suffrage symbols were displayed.

NEW YORK

The will of Miss Mary Dearman of Brooklyn, N. Y., gives $300 to Mr. R. C. Talbot-Perkins, president of the King's County Woman Suffrage Association, to be used for woman's work.

A number of New York City suffragists posted themselves at the different stations of the metropolis and distributed home-made candy to the thousands of homeward-bound commuters one afternoon last week. Each commuter had to prove to the donor that he voted in New York State.

The sweets were used as arguments, not as bribes, for in each box was a letter to the commuter's wife headed "A Word From One You Left Behind You" and signed by a "Mother of The Tenements." The writer described the unsanitary conditions of her home and the places in which her children played as contrasted with the home of the commuter's wife.

There were twelve pieces of candy in each box, one for each of the suffrage States. Each box also contained the following:

Within this box are suffrage sweets,
Their number—12—I pray you note;
A stick for every suffrage State,
Where women have the right to vote.
Wyoming first set women free.
Then Colorado, Idaho.
And Utah followed, and then came
These States, all in a suffrage row:
Nevada, California,
Kansas, far off Washington,
Arizona, Illinois,
Montana and then Oregon.
If these confections then you like
Pray help more suffrage States to win
So that 'twill take a larger box
To put our suffrage candies in.

In Lynbrook, Long Island, members of the Southside Political Equality League have joined in the infantile paralysis crusade. They stood at the Post Office and handed out directions from the Board of Health to every person who came for mail. They visited mothers and told them what to do

(Continued on page 254.)

MASSACHUSETTS

The State Board of the Massachusetts Women Suffrage Association, at a meeting held this week, passed a resolution thanking Mr. Hughes for his declaration in favor of nation-wide suffrage.

The Women's Municipal League of Boston has launched a crusade against the common use of soda glasses in drug stores and other refreshment places. The women who are active in this movement point to the fact that in most towns of Massachusetts the public drinking cup has long been abolished, and they see no difference as to danger to public health between the drinking cup and the glasses in the stores. A determined attempt to educate the people of Boston of the lurking danger is now on foot. The league has put placards in many places which read, "Soda is served in paper cups in the West and South; why not in Boston?" The placards, with an assortment of paper cups in nickel holders, have been included in the league's traveling exhibit on clean food.

This is only one example of woman's inherent instinct for cleanliness, and the State sadly needs her help in many kinds of municipal housekeeping.

NEW YORK

(Continued from page 253.)

to prevent the disease from spreading. They have planned also an out-of-doors stereopticon lecture showing the way the disease may most effectively be treated.

Sag Harbor suffragists are working for the Red Cross Association and for their own town, and their work has been so effective that the editor of the Corrector wrote to the president of the Sag Harbor Suffrage and Civic Club: "If every one were as fair and took the stand that the Sag Harbor Suffrage clubwomen do in regard to attaining what their organization stands for, I venture the opinion more votes would be won for suffrage." The club has just pledged itself to raise $150 for maintaining a nurse who will meet all trains and boats from New York and examine those not holding health certificates.

At Sands Point the official village clerk is a woman, Mrs. Frederick Greene, assembly district suffrage leader in Suffolk County. Mrs Greene has assisted the village president, Mr. James Lees Laidlaw, in his plans to have the beach patrolled and prohibit entrance of children without health certificates and the landing of fruit and uncookable vegetables from infected places; has directed the procuring of a district nurse; and is now instituting a clinic to be held in the village every morning to which all sick children may be taken for diagnosis.

Oceanside suffragists made themselves into market gardeners during the jelly season and sold gooseberries and currants from their own gardens for the cause.

Rockville Center suffragists will be remembered for a long time by a tree they planted at the station plaza on Arbor Day.

Monday, July 17th, was "Clean-up Day" and Canvass Day for White Plains suffragists. Over fifty-eight new members of the Equal Franchise Club were obtained, including some of the most prominent men and women of the city. White Plains women are also co-operating with the health authorities to prevent the spread of infantile paralysis.

If a woman has sense enough to work, to depend for her bread on her work, she has sense enough to vote.—Wendell Phillips.

What Uncle Sam Does Not Do For Women In Industry

(From an Article in the New Republic of July 29)

"Show her in," said the manufacturer ungraciously. It was another of those impractical pests, an investigator.

"I have been studying factories equipped with your machinery," began the unwelcome guest, "and it struck me that some slight alterations would do away with a good deal of unnecessary strain on the workers."

Off came her gloves and out came her note book and pencil.

"Those foot treadles, for instance; the range is twelve inches and they require one hundred pounds' pressure to operate. Now when a woman steps up twelve inches and presses down a hundred pounds' worth all day long, she is working under a ruinous strain. Why not make the casting with a shorter range—thus—and install it thus, so that she steps **down** on it?"

The practical manufacturer looked at her penciled diagram, then he looked shrewdly at her.

"Where do you come from, anyway?" he asked abruptly.

The impractical one pulled out her credentials. They revealed the imposing title of Chief of the Women's Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

"Well," said the man with a grin, "I give up. What you suggest is perfectly practical. We never thought of it, that's all. We manufacturers have a right to be afraid of you people; usually you throw rocks at us and don't tell us what to do!"

In half an hour they had figured out schemes for relieving the heat with asbestos deflectors and a dozen other simple practical improvements. Then the manufacturer got excited over a plan for getting perfected machinery standardized by the O. K. of the federal government and having the manufacturer share liability with the employer where unapproved machinery is used.

At this interesting point the investigator withdrew because Uncle Sam decided he did not have money enough to waste on allowing her to finish; the manufacturer is still trying to get her back.

Meanwhile she and her small but competent staff of investigators, discouraged by a continual series of similar thwarting experiences, have one and all resigned. One of them has even gone back to a lower-paid position for the sake of working unhampered.

Industry in America is chaotic at many points; nowhere are the deeps so unplumbed, the seas so uncharted as in those factories, workshops, stores and canneries where women comprise the bulk of the workers. Many private organizations are busy on these matters, investigating, scheduling, promoting legislation and legal defense of reform labor laws. It is technical, difficult, discouraging work; the opposed forces are powerful, intrenched; the public and the legislatures ignorant or apathetic; the courts, "judicious."

In the plethora of partial and biassed investigations there is little enough of the sound, practical, statistically honest and impartial data on which to base reasonable reforms. It was the business of the Women's Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to supply such data. How ably its work was done is indicated by the fact that from the time of its inception in 1911 it produced fully ten per cent. of the Bureau's work on something less than four per cent. of the Bureau's appropriation. This gauge of its working capacity seems to indicate that it deserved encouragement under sympathetic administration rather than the curtailment and discrediting, the unintelligent editing and delay of its reports which has recently been its fate.

The gist of the whole matter is that the powers that be in the Bureau of Labor Statistics are not interested in women; apparently they are too pre-occupied with the affairs of men, and if the workingmen of America are satisfied with the administration of the Bureau, the obvious reform would be merely to remove from the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics the matters in which women are vitally concerned.

KEEPS HEAD AND DIRECTS RESCUERS

Another New York Woman Foils Burglar—Day of "Panic Stricken Women" Gone

Among the made-up phrases which run and jump into place like the chorus in a show, as soon as their cue is given, are all sorts of remarks about "panic-stricken" women and children, says the New York Suffrage Bulletin. Here are some of the real things women do in moments of supposed panic. When Mrs. Ramsdel was awakened in the dead of night by a masked burglar on July 9, she calmly misdirected his attentions to her jewelry until she could summon help. When Mrs. Catherine Fleming lay pinned down by the rear trucks of a Broadway cable car, which had almost severed her right leg on July 4, she coolly directed the people who had run to her rescue. After a wrecking crew had eventually got her out, she went off in an ambulance, still conscious and cheered by the crowd. Now that novelists have let women off from "swooning," it begins to look as if the conventional reporter might make less use of his somewhat battered stage business, "the hysterical screams of women and children."

At the annual Congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild held in Central Hall, Westminster, over 800 delegates from all parts of England and Wales voted unanimously in favor of Adult Suffrage. "Who could attend such a Parliament of women," asks the London Herald, "without feeling that the nation lost miserably in paying so little heed to their demands and noble aspirations, and in not having their fine constructive help as voting citizens?"

VOTERS AFFILIATE WITH NATIONAL

National Council Accepts Invitation to Join N. A. W. S. A. at Cheyenne Convention

The National Council of Women Voters accepted an invitation at its convention in Cheyenne last week to become affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The invitation was extended by Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller, a member of the National Board, representing Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association.

Addresses of welcome were made at the convention by Hon. Mary Bellamy, a member of the Wyoming Legislature, who represented the women of the State, and by Gov. John B. Kendrick. During the meetings reports on the laws in different States for the benefit, or otherwise, of women and children were presented by Mrs. Bellamy, Wyo.; Mrs. Bradford, Col.; Mrs. Wolstenholme, Utah; and Miss Margaret Roberts, Idaho. Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard of Laramie, who is one of the faculty of the State University, spoke to the convention on the history of woman suffrage in Wyoming; and a memorial address in honor of the memory of Mrs. Abigil Scott Duniway was given by the Rev. Olympia Brown of Racine, Wis.

It was the opinion of the convention that the statue of the ideal woman citizen which the National Council hopes to erect should be placed in Cheyenne, the capitol city of the first "white" State in the Union.

A resolution was adopted announcing the intention of the Council of urging every State Legislature to adopt a resolution favoring the speedy passage of a federal suffrage amendment.

TO AID WOMEN TO SECURE WORK

Bureau of Immigration Creates Special Division to Serve Foreign Wage Earners

The recently created Women's and Girls' division of the employment service of the United States Bureau of Immigration is now organized upon a working basis. Commissioner-general of immigration Caminetti recently announced. Branches of this bureau have been established in all the leading cities of the country and are in charge of women. Federal investigation disclosed that women and girls preferred not to deal with men when they go to an employment bureau. The service stations will give special attention to the requests of women wage earners for work and to meeting the demand for female help in rural as well as urban communities.

The women in charge of the bureaus must "protect the women and girls from exploitation and misdirection; and no woman or girl shall be directed to an opportunity unless the character of the place and the employer has been established to the satisfaction of the officer in charge."

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

ASKS EDITORS TO HELP IN CAUSE

Mrs. Bosher Urges Virginia Press Association to Join in Eradicating Prejudice

Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher, on behalf of the Equal Suffrage Leagues of Virginia, delivered a stirring address to the members of the Press Association of that State last week in Staunton. She appealed to the editors for fair treatment to the suffrage cause, which, she said, is no longer to be regarded as a matter of scorn, but one of vital import to the nation. Mrs. Bosher reminded the editors what a power they possess in moulding public opinion. They could do much to eradicate the popular prejudice against woman suffrage by accurate and unbiased reporting of suffrage activities, both local and national.

The speaker said in part:

"It is from men of your stamp, men of liberal thought and open-mindedness, of education and culture, and the knowledge of world movements, and their relationship to each other, that we look for dissipation of the last barriers in the path of political recognition for women; for when these obstacles are intelligently analyzed, you will find they are only bubbles, but we need your help to blow them away.

"We are asking this of you because we are confident that when you believe a thing to be right you will stand for it whether it is popular or not, and gentlemen, this thing is right. In your hearts you know it, but it is not enough for you to know it. You must let your people know it also.

"You can do much for us. I wonder sometimes if you editors realize fully how responsible is your position, how much power lies in your hands? The making and moulding of public opinion, the advancing and retarding of public questions rests largely with you, and it is from you, especially, we suffragists ask fair play, ask for just treatment, and for frank and unprejudiced expressions of opinion concerning a cause which can no longer be taken otherwise than seriously, and with the dignity that its importance demands. We believe that you are honestly concerned in all measures that pertain to human welfare, but we also believe that Democracy has reached a point in governmental problems where you need women to help you solve them, and it is in preparedness for such need that we have been getting ready to serve you when you shall call upon us."

Those who love the liberties already won must open the door to the new, unless they wish to see them all take flight together. There can be no single liberty. Liberties go in clusters, like the Pleiades. — Henry D. Lloyd.

IN THE MAGAZINES

"What Uncle Sam Does Not Do for Women in Industry," "The Woman's Party"—New Republic—July 29.

"Professional Women in Russia," Richard Washburn Child — Century — August.

"Citizenship of the Married Woman," Sophie L. W. Clark—Legislative Federationist, Seattle, Washington.

"The Profession of Motherhood," "Two Historical Demonstrations"—Physical Culture Magazine—August.

"Straight America" — Chapter V., Frances A. Kellor — Immigrants in America Review—July.

"The Second Rate Man in Politics," Meredith Nicholson—Atlantic Monthly —August.

"Remember to Keep Milk Supply Clean," Anna Steese Richardson — Ladies' World—August.

STATE'S PASTORS HERALD SUFFRAGE

Prominent West Virginia Ministers Tell Why They Favor Voting Yes This Fall

Prominent ministers of West Virginia have expressed themselves unreservedly on the justice of granting the women of their State the ballot next November.

"I favor equal suffrage because it is just," says Rev. J. W. Bedford, the editor of the Mountain State Patriot.

"The average woman is as intelligently equipped for the use of the ballot as the average man. Take the average intelligence and morals and you will find it unjust to deprive one half of the citizenship of what the other enjoys."

The pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Parkersburg, Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot, makes the following statements:

"In future years our descendants will look back to these times and marvel at the supreme effrontery of the male population arrogating to themselves all the privileges of citizenship for generation after generation. Posterity will stand amazed when it learns for how long one-half, and that the better half, of its citizens—the women—were disfranchised."

"Woman must be the home maker," avers Arthur T. Arnold, State Sunday School Superintendent, "and as wife and mother she wields a mighty influence, but in addition to making the home nearest to the type of heaven that can be found upon earth, her influence may well be extended, as it is being done where she has been granted suffrage in making the outside world a better place for her children to dwell. This service in no way interferes with her efficiency as a home maker."

Rabbi H. Silver of the Hebrew Church in Wheeling regards suffrage as but one step on the road to real democracy. He says:

"Woman suffrage is democracy applied. It is the new expression of the aims and principles of democracy. The demand for it is another manifestation of the desire of the modern woman to live her own life, to think her own thoughts and to develop herself to the highest.

"Woman suffrage is based upon the logic of democracy. You cannot accept the one without accepting the other. The opponent of woman suffrage is an unconscious enemy of democracy."

The Rev. Robert E. L. Strider, Rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church of Wheeling, says:

"Woman as well as man should be allowed to speak on matters in which woman as well as man is interested. The problems which confront and baffle mankind will more swiftly approach solution when mankind as a whole begins to think about them than when only a portion of mankind, and that not the better portion, does so. One of the curses of modern life is the double standard by which the faults of woman are condemned, but those of man condoned; a condition which will greatly improve when woman becomes an equal factor with man in moulding public opinion. The vote is woman's moral and social right, and she should be allowed to exercise it."

NOTES AND NEWS

At its annual convention in Lincoln, July 25, the Nebraska Republican Party adopted a platform endorsing in their entirety the tenets of the national platform as established at Chicago earlier in the summer. The Nebraska platform accordingly includes an endorsement of woman suffrage.

The "Iron Age," trade journal of the metal workers, in its issue of July 13 quotes Sir William Beardmore in his presidential address before the Iron and Steel Institute to the effect that girls employed in English projectile factories turned out twice as much work as thoroughly trained mechanics.

Mrs. David E. Field, who is a cousin-in-law of the hero of "How Cyrus Laid the Cable," has never been in the subway. She demonstrated at her 94th birthday recently that she can still run a spinning wheel and write poetry. Subways are too new-fangled for her, but votes for women are not. She says she has been loved and protected all her life as every woman ought to be, but that is no reason to keep the ballot from her. Protect women, says this brisk nonogenarian, and give them votes to protect themselves.

TWO VOTES LOST

Two men were lost to the suffrage cause last week. One, a militarist, heard that a woman in Colorado had spoken disrespectfully to a recruiting officer. The other, a pacifist, heard that women in England were making the best recruiting officers. The two men are now forming the "Men's league to prevent any women voting except those who agree with us." According to Alice Duer Miller, in the New York Tribune, the enrolment for the new league has been most satisfactory, although it is understood that there have been some internal disputes as to policy.

A "sleeper" has been discovered in the Ohio law regulating hours of labor for women. The word "city" excludes villages and Attorney General Turner rules that the law limiting the hours of women workers under 21 years of age does not apply to mercantile establishments in villages.

Washington may have a woman Senator next year; for Mrs. John B. Allen of Seattle, widow of the first United States Senator from the State of Washington, will run for the Republican nomination on a platform comprising national suffrage, national prohibition and international peace.

The married men of England have demanded that single men go and fight in order to protect their wives. Women were told that they should not have a vote because they could not fight, yet no one suggested that if married men did not fight they should be deprived of their vote.

Among the "finds" recorded in the report of Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the New York Department of Health, were two unfinished five-story apartment houses in Brooklyn from the cellars of which the Department of Health removed "six double wagon loads of rubbish and filth," consisting of dead animals and debris of all kinds. Woman's place being in the home near such cellars is a very good reason why she should have something to say about the sanitary inspection laws.

A valuable folder has recently been issued by Mary Beard and Florence Kelley on "Amending State Constitutions." It shows in comprehensive form the difficulties in the way of amending the various State constitutions, using the Index Digest of State Constitutions prepared by the Legislative Drafting Research Fund of Columbia University, 1915, as a basis. Mrs. Kelley writes that a revised and amplified second edition will be printed.

NO WONDER ALIEN OPPOSES CAUSE

"Straight America, a Call to National Service" is the title of Miss Frances Kellor's new book, which deals with the immigration problem.

An alien, it is true, Miss Kellor points out, sees "nothing held so cheap as the American vote," which is assumed and abused by the "native" as an inalienable right, for which he is under no obligation to make any sacrifice whatever. As for the alien vote, it is prostituted by the politicians through the "padrone" system until the illiterate naturalized citizen is impressed most forcibly with his ballot as an article of barter and sale. Small wonder that the newcomers to our shores should be seized by the American misconception that liberty is license and that they should contribute so large a proportion to the ranks of our gunmen and other lawbreakers.

"And also," Miss Kellor might have added, "to the number of votes cast against suffrage whenever there are State referendums."

Apropos of the alien vote against suffrage, and of the withholding of votes at all from all women in many States the fact is not generally known that in nine States, Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas and Oregon, aliens may, after one year's residence in the United States or within the State, vote on amendments to the State Constitution if they have declared their intention of becoming citizens. Nebraska requires only six month's residence.

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Carlyle declared that to desire a good thing supremely is the root of all strength.

Nothing so quickly widens a woman's interests as the exercise of the franchise.—Jane Addams.

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Sometimes I think that the best suffrage propaganda would be just talks on democracy.—Zona Gale.

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LIQUOR MEN BAR LABOR APPROVAL

Beverage Delegation Votes Solidly Against Woman Suffrage In Minnesota Federation

Influence of the liquor trades has again prevented a resolution endorsing equal suffrage in the Minnesota Federation of Labor. At the Federation's recent convention in Hibbing a suffrage resolution was voted down just as it was last year. The Minnesota and New Jersey Federations have the distinction of being the only ones in the country to refuse endorsement, although the attempt on the part of "wet" interests to undermine the labor support of suffrage has been felt in other States.

State Senator Richard Jones, who was a delegate to the Minnesota convention representing the telegraphers' union, explained the situation in an interview published in the Duluth Herald of July 20.

"That the Minnesota Federation of Labor is dominated absolutely by the liquor industry was again clearly proved by the action taken by that body on the suffrage resolution yesterday afternoon," said Senator Jones.

"The liquor trades were lined up solidly against suffrage. It is a significant fact that the unions affiliated with the beverage industry had a full quota of delegates in almost every instance.

"The action of the Winona convention in repudiating suffrage a year ago stirred up much resentment among the rank and file of union men. This was reflected on the floor of the Hibbing convention, as delegates who were anti-prohibition called attention to the danger and warned the convention against the repudiation of a principle which the trade union movement had advocated for years.

"The anti-prohibitionists might get the impression that they have gained a point by the action of the Hibbing convention. But they have not. They have alienated the friendship of many of the men who fought on the 'wet' side during the county option campaign in Minneapolis last fall and in the campaign which voted out the saloons in this city last month.

"The organization of the Trade Union Dry League of Duluth is not only justified, but developments at Hibbing demand that the league extend its activities, and endeavor to form similar organizations throughout the entire State.

"If the liquor interests want to fight on this question, we will accept their challenge. Union labor men who hold true to the principles of the labor movement should become active from now on to show the liquor interests that they cannot invade the labor movement and use it for their own selfish purposes.

"The liquor interests have been able to induce the federations of labor in but two States to repudiate equal suffrage, namely, Minnesota and New Jersey. The Republican, Democratic, Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties have all indorsed it. Do the men in the beverage industries think they can stem the tide? The result of their efforts in these two States will be to give a black eye to the labor movement and nothing else."

Anti-suffragists are making quite a lot of stir about winning in Iowa. It makes one think of the boy's definition of the way pins have saved many people's lives "by their not swaller'n 'em."

RIDES HORSEBACK THROUGH OZARKS

Mrs. Alice Moyer-Wing Makes Picturesque Campaign in Remote Sections of Missouri

In the most undeveloped section of the Ozark portions of Missouri, where, as she puts it, "there are miles and miles of untenable land—forests and hills—and where the howl of the big

MRS. ALICE CURTICE MOYER-WING

timber wolf is one of the common night noises," Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing is campaigning on horseback for equal suffrage.

Mrs. Moyer-Wing, who is field secretary of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, is getting down to bed-rock among the country voters that are miles away from railroads. Her trip is one of the most picturesque in recent suffrage history. She writes The Woman's Journal:

"Horseback is the logical method for travel. The roads are far too precarious for comfort or safety in driving, and even to ride, one's mount must be sure-footed. La Belle, my campaign mare, picks her way with the assurance of a gazelle and her good traveling makes it possible for me to interview many individuals personally.

"I am speaking in little cross roads churches and forest school houses to capacity crowds. Everybody and his wife are there, coming from all over the wide district, and they listen for an hour and a half to 'straight suffrage' without so much as batting an eye. I have never seen greater interest and I have never done work more interesting."

In her campaign Mrs. Moyer-Wing has driven nails, hoed corn, and made biscuits to "prove" to skeptical farmers that a woman is fit to vote.

In closing, she says: "I hope to attend the National Convention and visit the home of the Journal."

She has stopped her work temporarily because of the illness of Mr. Wing, but will continue it later.

BOSTON TEACHERS PAID ON SEX LINE

Men Get Higher Pay for Same Work — Minimum Salary of Women $504 Less

The pay of teachers in the secondary schools of the city of Boston is based upon sex rather than efficiency, as is clearly shown in a concise pamphlet issued by the Boston High School Assistants' Association, led by Miss Matilda A. Fraser. A few figures from the leaflet show the discrimination which exists against women.

The highest salary that a man who is head of a department draws is $3,204, while the highest a woman ever reaches is $1,980. The yearly increase for women, $72, is only one half that for men, $144. Women have to teach seven years in the Boston secondary schools to receive the salary which men receive the first year. The salary which men receive for their third year of service is the maximum for women, unless they become heads of departments, and remains their maximum no matter how long they teach. Another injustice of the system is the fact that teachers get no credit for previous experience. As a result of this, a teacher of ten or twelve years' experience may be receiving the salary of the first year in Boston.

The minimum salary is $504 less for women than for men.

WOMAN SENATOR WILL NOT RUN

Helen R. Robinson Declines Renomination—Sees Reasons for Spread of Suffrage

Having held the office of State Senator for four years, Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson of Denver, Col., has refused renomination. As a prominent Colorado Democrat, she intends to take the stump for Wilson. Besides being a Senator, Mrs. Robinson is a housewife, a magazine writer, and an active worker for equal suffrage.

"You women of the 'dark' States," she said recently, talking to a St. Louis Republic reporter, "do not appreciate how keen we of the enfranchised States are to extend the suffrage privilege. First—because any woman living in a voting State cannot move East without losing her citizenship. Simply by coming into Missouri, she is relegated into a class with idiots, insane persons, and criminals.

"Personally, we feel, too, that until all women are enfranchised we will be obliged to bear the burden of all the vindictive attacks of the venomous interests that oppose extending the franchise to women."

BUTTE PRISON IS A STAG PARTY

No Women Left in County Jails, and Prisoners Grow Despondent As Result

The two prisons of Silver Bow County, Montana, which includes the city of Butte, now have no women occupants, according to the Butte Miner.

On Saturday morning, July 22, the last woman prisoner was released after serving 15 days for vagrancy.

"When inmates at both the old and new jails started their songs, the rendition was strictly of the male chorus variety, and the soprano, alto and contralto accompaniments were conspicuous by their absence," says the Miner.

"'The entire atmosphere surrounding the inmates here seems to have changed suddenly,' said Deputy Forrester, jailer at the new prison. 'The men all display a lack of enthusiasm when there are no females to call to and the prison corridors have never been so quiet.

"'There is not so much singing as usual and frequent visitors question us as to the cause for the apparent gloom throughout the establishment. General entertainment is lacking and the prisoners seem lost, none of them knowing how to spend the long hours of their confinement.

"'Women prisoners are not especially desirable, but neither are the men, for that matter. We are used to having from 18 to 25 women locked up at a time and in their absence everything seems different.'"

In 1914 the women of Butte were enfranchised, but the exercise of the ballot does not seem to have increased disorder.

NEBRASKA WOMEN HELP SAVE CROPS

Quick Response Shows Them Able and Willing to Do Their Share in Fields

If Nebraska farmers gathered all their crops that matured last month without serious losses, it was due to the women and girls of the State, according to Labor Commissioner Frank M. Coffey.

"In many counties scores and scores of women and girls are in the fields, driving mowers and rakes and even stacking hay," said Commissioner Coffey, according to the Omaha News.

"There still is a serious shortage of desirable harvest workers.

"I believe that through the aid of the women Nebraska will get through without loss, due to lack of help, but conditions would have been very serious had not the women left their homes and gone into the fields.

"It does not need a war to prove that Nebraska women are not only able but willing to do their full share of man's work in an emergency."

FEWER CRIMINALS IN DRY COLORADO

From May 1 to July 15, 1915, the Colorado State Penitentiary received 137 prisoners, and from January to July, twenty-three prisoners violated their paroles. From May 1 to July 14, 1916, 44 prisoners were received; and only eight violated their paroles during the first six months. The difference is claimed to be due to the prohibition law, which the women voters secured.

LAST LAUGHS

He: "The trouble with you suffragists is that you show so much sex-antagonism."

She: "Half the time we are only in fun."

He: "A very bitter, disagreeable kind of humor."

She: "For instance, if a suffrage paper published a paragraph saying that absentee voting would be a great boon to the liquor trade, as it would allow every gentleman to vote without neglecting his customary visit to the saloon, you would see the joke, wouldn't you?"

He: "I certainly should not. I should consider it a bitter and contemptuous effort to intimate that men do nothing but drink. And, let me add, I do not think it funny."

She: "I quite agree with you, and of course no suffrage paper would dream of printing such a paragraph; but on July 14, 1916, the Boston Transcript said editorially: 'Absentee voting in suffragette States should prove a great boon to business, permitting as it would, a lady to cast her ballot without neglecting the regular Tuesday bargain sale.'"

He: "Ha, ha! Surely you don't mind that? It's just a joke. But women have so little sense of humor."—Alice Duer Miller in N. Y. Tribune.

Even those who object to hyphenated Americans will have to admit that the hyphen is frequently essential. For instance, the New York Sun printed a picture labeled "Huge Man Eating Shark Off Palm Beach, Fla.," but a critic declares that he fails to find a huge man, or any one else, eating a shark.—Boston Globe.

"Doesn't it annoy you to receive an anonymous letter?"

"Yes," replied the patient citizen; "but I'd probably be still more annoyed if I knew who wrote it."—Washington Star.

Melindy, bereaved of her husband, consulted her young mistress on the proper wear to disclose her grief. "Ah wants a black hat, an' a black dress, an' black shoes, an' black gloves, an' a whole black hank'chief, ma'am." "Oh, no, Melindy," her mistress protested, "not a solid black handkerchief!" "Honey," remarked Melindy, impressively, "when ah mourns, ah mourns!"—New York Evening Post.

An old farmer visited his married daughter Jean, who had tidies on the backs of her chairs. As he was sitting by the window he spied the minister coming to make a call. As Jean went to the door her father, not being accustomed to such finery, snatched all the tidies off the chairs and threw them under the table. After the minister had gone away, he said to Jean:

"Aye, Jean, lass, glad I was to get yer washing oot o' the way before the minister cam' in."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

"Look, mother," said little Bobby, proudly exhibiting a hatful of marbles, "I won all these from Willie Smith."

"Why, Bobby," exclaimed his mother, "don't you know it's wicked to play marbles for keeps? Go right over to Willie's house and give him back every one of his marbles."

"Yes, mother," said the boy, obediently. "And shall I take that vase you won at Mrs. Smith's whist party and give it back to her?"—Boston Post.

William Dean Howells says: "In a New England village I entered the main street department store one afternoon and said to the clerk at the book counter: 'Please let me have the "Letters of Charles Lamb."' 'Post-office right across the street, Mr. Lamb,' said the clerk, with a polite smile."